



Sale by Auction.

On **MONDAY** next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of **Dry Goods,**
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,
Halfhicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheetting Linens,
German Oznaburghs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,

Nov. 14. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY,**

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Holland Gin in bls.

Teneriffe Wine in casks,

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hhds and bls.

Molasses in hhds.

Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handomely assorted,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of **DRY GOODS,**

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Mullin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Nov. 10. Vendue Master.

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags and bls.

Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,

Hyson, fouchong and bohea tea by the chest,

Cattle and white soap in boxes,

45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,

Fine salt,

Mackarel by the barrel,

Cod fish by the box,

Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,

Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,

Mens' strong do. by the doz.

Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurrals and falgochys,

and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14. d

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and respectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,

which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.

Oct. 5. d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,

Hardware from Birmingham,

Earthen ware in crates,

Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.

Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received,

by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and the Aligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of ISLE of MAY

and TURKS ISLAND

SALT,

suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for Sale,

A general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

Among which are a variety of ladies and gentlemen's ware of the latest fashion and first quality, which being well laid in will be sold on reasonable terms.

WYVILL and LAKE,

Four doors from the corner of Fairfax street, on the south side of King-street, in the store lately occupied by Mr. Peter Sheron.

Nov. 12. d6t

The advertisement in the Intelligencer of yesterday, relative to the

removal of the Patent Medicines

from Messrs. J. & J. D. West-

cott's, having, it seems, been sup-

posed by some persons to imply a

degree of censure on them; the sub-

scriber thinks proper to inform the

public that in consequence (only)

of new arrangements made by the

Proprietors, the Medicines here-

tofore vendd by them will in future

be sold at his Stationary Store in

Royal-street, and at no other place

in Alexandria.

SAMUEL BISHOP.

November 11.

Nov. 10, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

For the consideration of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes, you are requested to publish the following letter, containing the opinion of Mr. CHARLES LEE on the new tax, and oblige yours, &c.

RICHARD CONWAY.

Messrs. S. Snowden and Co.

Alexandria, 7th. Nov. 1801.

SIR,

IN consequence of your conversations I have turned my attention to the subject of the new Tax imposed by the Board of Commissioners, for the maintenance of the poor during the current year, and for commencing a fund to provide for them a permanent establishment in future.

The charitableness of the object ought not to prevent a correct view of the tax, and to me it appears to be illegal, unnecessary, arbitrary and oppressive.

Illegal, because it is neither conformable to the laws of Virginia or Maryland, and one or the other ought to furnish the rule. If the rule is furnished by the laws of Maryland, which, is my opinion, then by these no authority is given to levy a poor tax, but from year to year, for the expenses of each year; or if the laws of Virginia are supposed to furnish the rule, then these do not authorize an assessment of real property and a per centage upon the amount thereof, for this purpose.

Unnecessary, because by the laws of Congress, certain fines and forfeitures in the County of Alexandria are payable to the Board of Commissioners to defray the County expenses; and from this fund, I am credibly informed there is already a sum in the hands of the Marshal and Inspector of Flour, exceeding one thousand dollars, which, most probably, will be still greater at the end of the year. Heretofore less than two thousand dollars has been found sufficient for the yearly charges of the poor in the Town, and as to the other part of the County, scarcely any sum is required on this account. The new tax is calculated to raise 4,000 dollars, and as 1,000 dollars in addition to the fines and forfeitures already in the hands of the Marshal and Flour Inspector, make a greater sum than has been expended in any one year, to my knowledge, it is manifestly unnecessary to raise four thousand dollars for this object during the present year.

Arbitrary, because it proceeds from the will and pleasure of the Board of Commissioners, being neither agreeable to the laws of Congress, or of Virginia, or of Maryland, and is founded on an assessment palpably unequal and unjust. Instances of this inequality need not to be recited.

Oppressive: because it is exacted in addition to the usual taxes, and upon a new assessment considerably exceeding any former valuation of the same property, and exacted at a time when one fourth or one third of the sum would certainly have been enough for the present year, according to the best judgment I have been able to form upon the subject.

The result of these observations is that you are not bound by law to pay the tax, and if the tax gatherer proceeds in the collection, it will be at his peril.

CHARLES LEE.

To Capt. Richard Conway.

The Subscriber will take a young man of good character to the study of Medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.

Oct. 16.

law4t

PORK and BEEF.

The subscribers have just received a few barrels of southern pork and Irish beef, for sale at their warehouse; and are opening an assortment of

Woolens & Linen Goods,

amongst which, a few bales of sacking.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Sept. 17.

co

CHINA.

JAMES BACON

Has received from Philadelphia, a consignment of

INDIA CHINA,

Consisting of

Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,

Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.

Nankeen Breakfast Sets,

Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will

dispose of on very low terms for cash.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS business, he will dispose of the remainder of his stock in that line, considerably under first cost.

Oct. 26.

d

For Liverpool,

The British BRIG

THOMAS,

Master: Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voyage, and sails well; part of her cargo is engaged. For freight of the remainder, which will be taken on liberal terms, apply to

GEO. WORTHINGTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 5. d

Lawrence Owen

Has commenced business in King-street, nearly opposite the Washington Tavern, where he has on hand

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are a handsome assortment of London Superfine Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash.

October 22.

d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE,

Coarse and fine salt,

Russia sheeting and Duck,

West India and N. E. rum,

Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,

Hyson, hysonskin, Teas of the best quality,

Souchon and bohea

A few casks Madeira wine,

Do. bls. beef,

Mould and dipt candles,

7 by 9 window glass,

Soap, cheese and lard,

Men and womens' shoes,

Writing and wrapping paper,

Cotton and wool in bags,

1 box linen checks,

1 do. playing cards,

1 do. Dutch quilts,

Sewing twine,

A few crates and boxes glass ware,

Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,

Plaster of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14. d

JUST RECEIVED, COARSE WOOLLENS.

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffels... For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

The subscribers, as well as those who wish to subscribe to the ALEXANDRIA ASSEMBLIES are requested to meet at Gadshy's, at six o'clock on Saturday evening next, in order to appoint managers, and establish rules for the season.

Nov. 12.

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney,

King-street, opposite the Washington tavern—Who will give Cash for

FLAXSEED.

Sept. 19.

d

Miscellany.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM
LORD CHESTERFIELD TO HIS SON,
MR. STANHOPE.

The following Letter we have received from a correspondent, who informs us that it is copied from the original, which we have since seen, and can testify to be the hand-writing of the noble author. It should be read between the 232 and 233 of the Collection of his Letters.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU have long had the greatest share of my thoughts. You now engross them; and the only object of the decline of my life is to assist, protect, and direct the beginning of yours. I have no other use for my experience but to communicate it to you. I have left the stage which you are coming upon; where, though I may have been an indifferent actor, yet long experience, and subsequent reflections, may possibly enable me to form one much better than myself. May you prove so! That common cause of envy would be my greatest source of joy. When I analyse you in my own mind, and consider you in every light in which it has hitherto been possible for me to know you; I thank God, that I find nothing in your heart which I would wish to alter, and that what little I wish should be changed in your head is absolutely in your power to change; this is the case of very few heads. I will tell you what I would have changed, and I hope you will take my word for it. You have knowledge already, and a commendable desire of acquiring more; but you have not attention enough to the accuracy, the correctness, and the ornaments of that knowledge; you neglect the purity of style and the elegance of diction which are absolutely necessary to express that knowledge with clearness and advantage.

You do not distinguish (and that singly because you do not attend) between little things, which you neglect by the lump, without considering, that as there are some little things which should be despised by every body, there are others, seemingly as little, which, from certain circumstances, customs, and situations, become relatively of the greatest importance; such are the minutest attention to manners, air and address, which the weakness, vanity, and self-love of the generality of mankind have made of much greater consequence than some greater things. You have fits of absence and distraction, which no body should have, and which are injurious & unpardonable in company, because no body need have them. They are singly the result of indifference & negligence. You have a laziness of mind which, though it does not hinder you from pursuing proper objects, makes you prefer the shortest to the surest way to them. You run straight at them, and then are dejected & discouraged by the obstacles and barriers that oppose you; whereas often by going a little round about, and looking out for private paths, you would surely and safely arrive at your journey's end. You think a great deal too short when you think that the matter is all; and take my word for it the manner is still more. You have sometimes told me, and I was very sorry to find that you thought in that way, that I was so exact. I am so; and why should one not be so? It is that exactness as you call it, but that prudence and necessary attention as I call it, that distinguishes the few who make a figure in the world from the perplexed, puzzled, muddy, inelegant, unrefined, and awkward multitude of mankind in general, who may notwithstanding have good plain common sense.

From Thomas's Massachusetts Spy.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

ANOTHER cause of different sentiments concerning the administration of government, are our various occupations. The great and general division of the community in this respect, is into the agricultural, the mercantile and mechanical.

It would be in vain for any to say, we are a world by ourselves, our climate produces every necessary, and we have in our own country all the materials and all the arts of civil life: For it must be acknowledged, that we have been so long in the

habitual use of many foreign productions, that if they are not articles of the first necessity, they are felt as such, and we are now unwilling to forego them. It is impossible to seclude ourselves, since the whole world has become commercial. Merchants of other nations would traffic with us, if we had no merchants of our own.

The cultivation of the soil, is the most natural, the most dignified, and the most agreeable employment of man. And no nation will ever carry her manufactures, especially those of the more nice and less necessary sort, to any high degree of improvement, until all her lands are first occupied and well cultivated, and there remains a redundancy of hands. So great are the improvements which the arts have conferred on husbandry, that one tenth part of the men, as it is calculated, can supply the whole with food. And if the useful arts will not occupy the rest, it would be foolishly cynical to cry out against the elegancies and conveniences of life, as against luxury and effeminacy. A state of employment is the only innocent and the only happy state of man; and when he has taught himself easily to supply all the necessities of life; the comforts and conveniences must come next; and even the elegancies and amusements must follow. O! if mankind would but cease from their vices—the destruction of war, and be wife, what could they have to complain of, but that this happy life was too short, and that they were too soon called away by the overabounding goodness of God to participate a better? If in the way in which we choose to employ ourselves, our own country produces articles of the first necessity more than we want, it is best to traffic them away for those manufactures of other countries which at some future time may be made among ourselves. Besides, we ought to take the community, such as we found it at the time we entered into the social compact. Many seaport towns then, as now, depended on merchandize for support. Government should be administered with a due regard to the happiness of the whole, such as it is. Great and violent changes would be unjust and cruel.

In saying some of these things, I am sensible I have subjected myself to a charge of digressing from my subject; yet I have thought it necessary to say them; that on account of some other things which I am about to say, I may not be suspected of a blind, interested or local prejudice against the merchants or mercantile interest of our country.

Was not the practice of Banking introduced by the merchants? First, one bank in our metropolis is incorporated and then another. Soon after a national bank with its branches over spreads the whole union. And this not being enough, every petty port town in the states must have its one or more banks; till the variety of bills has become so great, that no man, not a merchant, however careful he may be, can expect to become so acquainted with them all, as to be able to secure himself from the imposition of counterfeiters. True these bills are not made a legal tender: But where is all the other circulating medium of our country? Who can buy or sell, or rationally expect to take in his due without receiving frequently the bills of all these numerous banks? To the merchants, I cannot say that it may not be convenient, to have a bank to which they may resort in cases of emergency. To the stockholders no one doubts their advantage; but do they not, in some respects give these stockholders, in the use and improvement of their money, unfair and unequal advantages, at the expense of the rest of the community? But these banks, while they have caused to be sent out of the country, or locked up, almost all the silver and gold, have emitted their own bills in such profusion that they have operated a depreciation almost like the paper currency during the war. What advantage is it to the farmer, that the price of produce is doubled, if the price of labour and of every other article has risen in the same proportion? Are not our mechanics by these means discouraged and almost destroyed, being unable to afford their manufactures so cheap as they can be imported by the merchants? As for orphans, and other helpless persons whose money has been in the hands of guardians or trustees, they have lost the one half in value—And for salary men—but they have been duped—they have taken their enemies for their friends—they have not been able to discern from what quarter their sufferings were derived.

FROM THE EDINBURGH HERALD.

Speech delivered in the Pantheon at Edinburgh on the question, "Is diffidence or the Allurements of Pleasure a greater Bar to the Progress of Knowledge?"

BY ALEXANDER WILSON.

HECH; but it's a'fu' like to rise up here, Where sic a fight o'learn't souls paws appear! Sic many piercin' een a' fixt on ane! It's naist enough to freeze me to a flanel But it's a' mercy, mony thanks to Fate, Pedlars are poor, but unco seldom blate.

This question, Sir, has been right weel disputed, And meikle weel-a-war' 's been said about it: Chiefs, that precisely to the point can speak, And Gallop ower lang blades o' kittle Greek, Hae sent, frae ilka side, their sharp opinion, And peelt it as ane wad peel an ignon. I shinn'a spen' lang time wi' my poor spale, Save just to crave your patience to a Tale, By it ye'll ken on what a side I'm stannin'. Ay, ay, I see your himself minutes rinnin'.

There'll be d' in Fife an auld, stout war'ly Chiel, Wha's stomach kept sic fare but Milk and Meal, A Wife he had, I think they ca'd her Bell, And twa big Sins, amais't as heigh 's himsel'. Rab was a gleg, smart Cock, wi' pounthert path, Ringan a flow, fear't, bashfu' simple haith.

Baith to the College gaen. At first spruce Rab, At Greek and Latin grew a vera dabb, He beat a' roun' about him, fair an' clean, And ilka ane courted him to be their frien', Frae house to house they harlet him to dinner, But curst poor Ringan for a humdrum dinner.

Rab tanket now in sic a lofty strain, As tho' a' Edinburgh had been his ain, He ca'd the Kirk the Church, the Yirth the Globe, And chang'd his name, forsooth, frae Rab to Bob.

Where'er ye met him, flourishin' his rung, The hale discourse was murder'd wi' his tongue, On frien's and foes wi' impudence he set, And ram't his noise in every thing he met.

The College now to him grew doul' and dull, He scorn'd wi' buiks to supply his skull; Whirl't to Balls and Plays, and sic like places, And roart awa at Fairs and Kintira Races; Sent ower for siller frae his mother Bell, And sic a' Horse, and race a race himsel'; Drank night and day, and fyne, when mortal fu', Row't on the floor, there snort' like ony Sow; Lost at his siller playin' at the Cards, And pawn'd, for punch, his Bible and his Sark, And driven at last to own he had enough, Gaed hame a' rage, to haud his Father's glough.

Poor humdrum Ringan play'd anither part! I wat he wanted neither wit nor art. Of mony a far off Place he kent the gate; Was deep, deep learnt, but unco, unco blate, He kent how mony mile 'twas to the Moon, How mony rake wad lave the Ocean toom; Where a' the Swallows gaed in time o' snaw; What gars the Thunder roar, and Tempest blaw; Where jumps o' Siller grow below the green; How a' this Yirth rows roun' about the Sun; In short, on buiks he meikle time he spent, Ye cou'd na speak o' ought but Ringan kent.

Sae meikle Learnin', wi' sic little Pride, Soon gain'd the love o' a' the kintira side; And Death at that time, happenin' to nip aff The Parish Minister, a poor dull ca', Ringan was fough—he cou'd na say them nay, And there he's preachin' at this vera day.

Now, Mr. President, I think it's plain, That Youthful Diffidence is certain gain. Instead of blocking up the road to Knowledge, It guides alike, in Commerce or at College; Struggles the burts of passion to controul; Feeds all the finer feelings of the soul; Defies the deep-laid stratagems of Guile, And gives ev'n Innocence a sweeter smile! Ennobles all the little worth we have, And shields our Virtue, even to the Grave.

How vast the difference then between the twain!

Since pleasure ever is pursu'd by Pain. Pleasure's a Syren with inviting arms, Sweet is her voice and powerful are her charms; Lur'd by her call we tread the flow'ry ground, Joy wings our steps, and Music warbles round; Lull'd in her arms we lose the flying hours, And lie embosom'd midst her blooming bow'rs, Till arm'd with death she watches our undoing, Stabs while the fings, and triumphs in our ruin.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Extract of a letter dated Corfu, July 22. "Every thing here is in a state of absolute anarchy. The inhabitants here are enraged against the nobles, by whom they find they were deceived when they engaged them to take up arms against the French. We cannot venture out of the town for fear of being assassinated, and our properties are at the mercy of the peasants; but what completes our misfortunes is, that the Russians, who are in possession of the forts, and who keep the Turks in awe, have received orders to pass into the Black Sea; so that we shall remain exposed to the vengeance of the Turks for the massacre which was committed on them in the riot on the 27th of May. Our goods cannot leave our ports, because they fall into the power of the French cruisers in the Adriatic. As to the other islands of our republic, that of Cerigo has already declared itself independant, Zante has hoisted the English flag. Zante Nuara, menaced with invasion by Ali Pacha of San-

na, who already collects its forces on its confines, is about to become a theatre of horror. Cephalonia, divided between two factions, which are destroying each other, is given up to all the evils of a civil war. Massacre, rape, burning and plunder, all this is the order of the day. The women are not secure, nor even the children; they tear off their ears for the gold ornaments which hang to them. So many cruelties have determined a number of the inhabitants to take refuge here, in the persuasion that our ramparts would secure them. I wish it with all my heart; but I dread that our senate, paralysed as it is, without means, without public confidence, cannot succeed in preserving us from the evils with which we are threatened. Such is the state of its distress, that in order to procure itself a party in the town, it has proposed to seventy families to admit them to nobility. Thirty-six only have consented to receive it.

"Almost all our merchants have retired to Trieste or Venice, whither they will be followed by those that remain. Our commerce is annihilated. I can give you no further details concerning Cerigo and Zante, their communications with us being intercepted. There remains to us no other hope than the return of the French, whom we know to be at Otranto, and to whom we hold forth our hands in supplication.

"P. S. The little island of La Paix which was covered with gardens, olive trees and houses, is now quite a desert."

BOSTON, November 4.

Arrived, brig Eliza, Crosby, from Havana; sch'r Eagle, Lovell, Guadalupe; Venus, Taylor, do. Polly, Gorham, Turk's Island and St. Barts. and a sloop from Nova Scotia.

Capt. Taylor left at Guadaloupe, brig Bee, Choate; Swan, Wells; Robert, Stone; Mayo; sch'r —, all of Newburyport. Hannah, Babson, of Cape Ann; brig John, Knight, Salem; sloop Nancy and Betsey, of Bristol; sch'r Harriot, Sherman, N. York.

Captain Gorham, sailed from St. Barts, Sept. 26—left no American there. Off. ber 26, lat. 38, long. 74, spoke sch'r Mount-Hope, from R. Island, for Charleston. Off Cape-Cod, spoke sch'r Eliza, Hall, 45 days from Jamaica for Newburyport.

The line of Telegraphs, from the Vineyard, yesterday communicated in only ten minutes, to Dorchester, the arrival at the Vineyard, of the sch'r Phoenix, Truant, from Tobago for Boston. The Proprietor last evening, also added, that several others belonging to Boston, were at the Vineyard yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On Thursday last came on shore at Eastham, the following articles, supposed to be the deck-load of a vessel bound to the West-Indies, viz. about 3000 joist; 8 or 10,000 shingles, much broken; a quantity of hoops, shooks, and hoghead heading a few bls. tar and pitch; one truck, and a number of new horse carts. The tiller came on shore, which was sawed in too in the middle. There were several other small articles.

SALEM, October, 31.

Arrived, the sch'r Roboreus, capt. Burgeis, from Cape Francois. Left there the sch'r's Trio, Wellman, of Boston; Eutaw, Tate, of do; brig Polly, Symonds, of do. sch'r's Courier, Appleton, of do; Aerial, Belt, of Baltimore; Raynal, Burton, of do. Bellona, Price, of do. sloop Sidney, Griffin, of Newburyport; brig Elizabeth Coats, Hodge, of do. sch'r's Eliza, Cay, Wilmington, Delaware, Bennett, of do. Concord, Ridge, of do. Harriot, Sears, Newbern; sloop Aurora, Earl, Bristol, R. I. sch'r's Neptune, Seyward, Dorchester; Polly, Spencer, Charleston; Nancy, Thornton, Providence; Betsey, Gilpin, Alexandria; brig Morgan Rattler, Kent, Plymouth; sloop Friendship, Watson, of Philadelphia. Oct. 18, lat. 34, 50, long. 71, spoke sch'r Martin, Grimes, from St. Thomas, bound to Portland. Oct. 25, lat. 35, 59, long. 69, spoke brig Mary-Caroline, Campbell, from Portland, bound to Guadaloupe. The Cooper's leg, of the said brig had been broken since their leaving port, and they attempted to get him on board Capt. Burgeis, but could not succeed. Oct. 22, lat. 38, 6, long. 71, spoke brig George and Mary, from Madeira, bound to New-York.

November 3.

Arrived, sch'r Betsey, Babbidge, from Aux Cayes. Left there the brig Trial,

Tate, of Salem, and several southern vessels. September 29, off Cape Donna Maria, spoke the brig Ann, Shields, of Philadelphia, from New Orleans, bound to Jamaica. Oct. 18, off Cape Hatteras, spoke the sch'r Atlantic, Odell, of this port, 19 days from Havana, bound to Alexandria.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

By Capt. Burgels, who arrived here on Saturday from Cape Francois, we have received a pamphlet containing the first laws of the Colony of St. Domingo, made under the new Constitution. "The laws are proposed by the governor (Toussaint Louverture) and enacted by the Assembly.—The first law divides the island into departments, Military districts, and Parishes. The Departments are six, one of which bears the name of *Lower Lorraine*, the capital of which is Gonaives. Another law restores the Roman Catholic Religion, and consequently, the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest and religious worship; the decade days are therefore no longer regarded. Other laws organize their courts, regulate the Police, the finances, establish a militia which includes all from 14 to 55 years of age, prohibit for ever the return of such emigrants as shall be definitively born on the list of emigrants in France, and confiscate their estates, designate provisionally Port Republican for the ordinary residence of the Governor and the sessions of the Assembly, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Lear Consul of the United States, informed capt. B. that the amount of revenue at Cape Francois in less than three months amounted to 300,000 dollars. The Import and export duties are very burdensome, amounting to nearly one third the whole cargo; and Toussaint, in answer to remonstrances on this head, observes that he finds no necessity for lessening the duties, as they do not prevent a full supply of every article they want. Mr. Lear, however, expected that he should be able to obtain a diminution of the duties on exports.

Mr. Lear speaks favourable of the state of things in St. Domingo. He observes, that industry is encouraged, that commerce is assuming a more regular course, that the best disposition exists towards the Americans, and that persons and property enjoy perfect security under the present government.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

Captain Hobson, who arrived at this port yesterday from Malaga, failed three days after captain Fitch, and brings a confirmation of the capture of the Tripolitan corsair, by the Enterprize, capt. Sterrett; with the addition, that the Tripolitan lost 70 men, and the Enterprize 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

Arrived, Brig Morning Star, Hobson, Malaga; sch'r Aristides, Clafby, Port Republican.

Cleared, Ship Bettern, Broad, Aux Cayes; sch'r Linnet, Patterson, Shelburne.

Brig Morning Star, from Malaga, on the 23d Oct. spoke sch'r Jane and Maria, from Philadelphia to the West-Indies, lat. 37, long. 59. The brig Peacock, Crafts, sailed from Malaga on the 23d of Sep. for Boston. Left there, ships Flora, Haskell, for Boston, to sail 14th September; Mary, Taylor, New-York, 16th; Hope, Greenfield, do. via Barcelona, 10th; Columbia, Pickens, do. do. Brigs Isabella, Bunbury, Baltimore; Sea Flower, Williams, Boston; Telemachus, Goodwin, do. Eliza, Mitchell, Philadelphia; Hi-am, Smith, do. Two Brothers, Jones, Portland; Betsey and Sukey, Salem; Le-rant, Beaufort, do. Hazard, Hunter, N. York, 17th; Washington, Willet, Salem; Iris, Seward, Boston; Jane and Maria, Devereux, Philadelphia; Fanny, Hudson, do. sch'r's Dispatch, Harding, N. York; and Trimmer, Doe, do.

Brig Twins, from Jamaica, on the 28th Aug. in lat. 31, 37, long. 80, spoke ship Rising States, from Havana, bound to Philadelphia.

Ship Ocean, Hubbell, from Liverpool.

The following were within the Hook, but had not come up when this paper was out to press:—

Ship Charlotte Murdock, —, Madeira; Hero, Harmony, Cayenne; brig Diana, Turks-Island; Sch'r Polly, —, Jamaica; Eagle, Trapp, do.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

Cleared, ship Philadelphia, Raser, Leghorn.

Since the arrival of capt. Cochrane, from

the Isle of France, we have received from him the following interesting Marine Information:

The ship Merry Quaker, from Batavia to Boston, put into the Isle of France the 8th August, and the captain informed, that the ship India, Hathaway, on her passage from Philadelphia, to Canton, had touched at Anger-Point and proceeded on, all well.

Sept. 2, lat. 32, 12, S. long. 28, E. spoke ship Active, Clay, from Philadelphia to Canton, out 75 days, all well. Same day spoke ship Mount-Hope, of and from Newport.

Oct. 1, lat. 8, 43, long. 37, W. spoke brig Fame, Van Beuren, from Batavia to Baltimore, out 48 days. Capt. Van B. informed that he left at Batavia the following vessels, to sail the next day:

Ships Belvidere, Duncan, of and for Philadelphia; John Bulkley, Wilson, do. Richmond, Watters, do. brig Globe, Gardner, do.

Oct. 25, lat. 24, N. long. 50, W. fell in with and spoke the French privateer sch'r. Brilliant, 4 days out from Guadeloupe on a cruise, had taken two English vessels prizes. Capt. Cochrane received from the captain of the privateer, the utmost politeness.

November 11.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the United States ship Washington, dated Malaga, Sept. 24, 1801.

"The Enterprize, has taken a Tripolitan of 14 guns, and 120 men, after an action of 3 hours; this circumstance I hope will make a change in our favour in this quarter; all our frigates are off Tripoli.

We learn, that the frigate Essex, capt. Bainbridge, attempting to get into a small port in Spain, and finding it necessary to procure a pilot, dispatched a boat with an officer for the purpose. The boat was fired on by the Spanish forts and compelled to return. Soon after the Essex came to anchor, and capt. B. demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag of the United States, which was refused him. Three of his lieutenants were walking on shore and were grossly insulted by a number of Spanish officers, an equal number of whom received a note requesting satisfaction, which they in a daftardly manner, refused.

[Bronson's United States Gazette.

Brig Morning Star, from Malaga, has arrived at New-York. Left there, September 25, the brig Maria, Hardie, of this port, bound up the Straits, a brig from Norfolk, and a brig from Boston, bound to Naples and Leghorn; all waiting for the convoy of the Essex frigate daily expected. The brig Sophia, Kennedy, of this port, was hourly looked for from Algiers to join the convoy.

The George Washington frigate touched at Malaga on the 23d, for a supply of water, and proceeded for Algiers.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

Arrived, sch'r Nautilus, Bishop, from Havana. Sailed in company with the sch'r Mohawk, Cronin, of Baltimore.—Left at Havana, ship Tiog, Hamilton, of Baltimore; brig Orion, Hilman, of do. brig Delaware, West, of do. brig Two Brothers, King, of do. just arrived from New Orleans; & sch'r Polly, Gardner, to sail for New-Orleans; schooner —, Horner, Baltimore; ship Maria, Newell, New York; and about 80 sail of American vessels, names not known.—An embargo was expected every day, as there were two packets to sail for Spain—they bent fails the day the Nautilus failed.

Nov. 1, spoke the sch'r Samuel, Tredwell, 33 days from Jamaica, bound to Charleston, lat. 31, 3 N. long. 80, W. under jury masts, short of provisions, but it blowing very hard and a heavy sea, could not supply them. Next day, spoke the Swedish ship Caroline, 11 days from Havana, bound to Norfolk, had lost her foremast and maintopmast. Spoke the ship Ardent in the bay, from Londonderry. The brig Patomac, captain Tupper, failed for Baltimore, 9 days before the Nautilus.

November 10.

Arrived, ship Ardent, captain Davey, from Londonderry, with passengers.

October 4th, lat. 43, 20, long. 29, 30, spoke the ship Adriana, from London, bound to Philadelphia. October 17, lat. 40, long. 51, 3, spoke the ship Sultan, from Boston, bound to the Isle of France, out 10 days. October 20, lat. 35, 40, long. 53, 18, spoke sch'r Charlotte, of

and from New-York, for Alicant, out 9 days.

October 20, spoke schooner Amiable, Smith, from New-London, bound to Martinique.

Arrived last evnning, schooner Moncrieff, Bartlett, from Curacao.

Also, sch'r Mohawk, Cronin, from Havana. Ship Virginia Packet, capt. Loveless, was to sail in 2 or 3 days for New-York; and brig Ruth and Mary for some port to the north, in 4 or 5 days.

The brig Delaware, captain West, from this port to the Havana, was taken by a Providence privateer, the captain of which went on shore to the judge, but returned directly, and said the judge would not condemn contraband property now, and told capt. West he might proceed to sea. This information was brought by the Mohawk.

NATCHEZ, October 22.

Extract of a letter from the City of New-Orleans to one of the Editors, dated the 5th instant.

"There is a variety of news here, but I am too weak (having been sick with the Fever) to attempt giving it to you farther, than this country and province is absolutely ceded to the French by the Spaniards, by the treaty ratified the 11th of March last. And that BOWLES and the Indians are very troublesome at the Appalachi, have killed several Spanish soldiers and settlers."

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

On Constitutions of Government.

Since there is so much said, and that not without reason, about the late violations of the Constitution, it may not be amiss to offer a thought or two on the Constitutions of Government in general.

In my opinion, too much dependence has been placed on them, and their utility has been too highly rated. They ought never to consist of more than some general principles, according to which the Government should be organized. It is impossible, by particular clauses, to provide for every exigency, and, by any declarations, to prevent the misconstructions and encroachments of ambitious and designing men. While a people continue virtuous, they will be free and happy; when they become generally corrupt, they will not retain their freedom, whatever may be the original Constitution of their Government. If the People, in the exercise of their right of election, commit the management of their affairs to weak or wicked men, no bill of Rights, no written form of Government will preserve their Liberties. What was intended as a safeguard becomes the means of their destruction. Some ambiguous expressions in the Constitution, or some apparent necessity, or some pretence of the public good, is seized and made the occasion of measures which prove finally ruinous.

Can their be any words more plain, and which more precisely convey an idea than these in the Constitution of the U. States? "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate." If these words are construed to mean, that the President may make vacancies of his mere pleasure, no part of the Constitution is safe, and it is worse than nothing. It is impossible to conceive of a construction more absurd, more daring, and more alarming than this.

Is it said, that the first Congress determined the right to remove from office to exist in the Executive alone? What is this to the purpose? The Congress neither determined, nor could they, that the President alone had a right to appoint. The Constitution expressly requires "the advice and consent of the Senate." The meaning of the Congress, beyond all controversy, was, that the President, in every urgent case which might happen, such as inability or delinquency, might remove, and fill up the place until the next meeting of the Senate. I venture to pronounce that no one meant that the President might wait for a recess of the Senate, and then sweep away the old officers for no reason but his own whim and caprice; or thought that any man would be found in this country sordid and shameless.

The power given to the President, by the Constitution, is "the power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate." Congress by their

construction, neither have, nor can they vest the power of appointment in the President alone. This power Mr. Jefferson has exercised; for it is adding insult to injury to say, that he will submit these appointments to the Senate at their next meeting.

He may laugh at their "advice and consent." He may address them in substance (for I cannot attend to "felicities" of expression) thus: Gentlemen, you may do as you please. You may negative Osgood, Gelston, Bishop and whom your wisdom thinks fit, but whenever your backs are turned, I will correct the procedure; I will put them whiptich in again."

What are Constitutions worth, when the plainest words are thus misconstrued? They are snares and traps. Will we have the Constitution altered? Better this, than trample on the one we have. Do you, Americans, wish that your President should have the power of a Monarch? Say so, and let us not be betrayed into this under the shadow of our present Constitution. Some of you have assumed the name of Republicans. Let us honestly know what you mean by the name. Are you about to deceive us by this artifice? We have seen what is called Republicanism in France, end in despotism. If mankind have not "found Angels in the forms of kings to govern them" they have found in all ages, those calling themselves Republicans, tyrannizing like Devils over them. Some of us begin to be alarmed. It is high time to awake; and to be jealous, lest in the shop of pretended Republicanism, fitters are forging to bind us to all generations.

MENTOR.

[N. Y. Gaz.]

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

"OWE NO MAN ANY THING."

BECAUSE the interest will eat while you are asleep. It is like the mouse that by incessant diligence eats through a cable—it is like a constant dropping, which wears away stones. It is more destructive than fire; for it will consume your house, though it should be built fire-proof; it will also consume your land and all your substance.

Consider, man, the sum that the shoeing of a horse would come to, at a penny a nail, and doubling the penny as often as there are nails in the shoes; and then calculate the increase of compound interest, which doubles the debt once in about ten years.

"OWE NO MAN ANY THING."

Because, if you plunge into debt, you forfeit your independence. When pay day comes (and it always comes with a quick pace) you will be in the power of your creditor, and he may arrest you and deprive you of your liberty. The debtor lives in servile fear of his creditor, and is unable to stand up before him plumb, and with countenance erect, as man ought to stand before man: but he sheepishly looks down upon the ground, or turns his eyes askance, like a criminal, and the blood flies from his coward heart into his face. Now, if you barter away your independence for a fine coat or gown, for a fine horse and carriage, or for a fine any thing, "You give too much for the rubbishle."

"OWE NO MAN ANY THING."

Because running into debt leads to running into lying. A distinguished sage of this country remarked, that "Lying rides upon debt's back." The debtor, in order to put off the surly and importunate creditor for the present, tells him a long story, as false as it is sad, concerning disbursements which he has met with, and also of money that he expects to receive, to-morrow or next week; he moreover, makes him fine promises, which he expects never to perform; and one lie naturally draws more after it; for it needs several more lies, to propit up and help it out.

Thus the man loses, at once, his character for veracity and his morals.

Beware of dipping into debt for superfluities.

A fine horse is a pleasant thing, but he may break his leg and be lost; therefore do not purchase him, unless you have money enough on hand.

Make the old furniture do for the present, rather than to run in debt for such as is new and elegant. It is better to turn the old coat than to run in debt for a new one. "But see, there is a hole in it."—Never mind that—put in a patch. A patch upon the back or sleeve will look and feel better than to be clapped upon the back by a sheriff, or to be led by the sleeve to prison.

BALANCE.

Cash given for Rags at office.

Thompson and Veitch
Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.
Baldwin, from England,
A Consignment of a Quantity of
DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Mullins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Mullinets and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, ferges, &c. &c.
Being desirous of closing the sales speedily,
the above goods will be sold unusually low,
for cash, produce or notes at a short date.
Aug. 7.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his Friends and the Public, that he has re-
moved his store into the brick house ad-
joining Messrs. James Russell & Co's,
where he has opened a neat assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of
Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Ker-
seys, half thicks, flutings, coatings,
Kendal cottons, flannels, balzes, rose
and striped blanketts, cassimeres, swan-
downs, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord,
velvets, lustrains, stuffs, calicoes, Irish li-
nens, shawls, check handkerchiefs, beds
tickling, ticklenburg, ofsnaburg, &c.—
Gentlemen's fine hats of the newest fashi-
on and of a very superior quality, felt do.
by the case and by retail, children's
coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and
leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do.
in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels,
pepper and allspice, china and queen's
ware, which are now offered for sale on
the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.
Oct. 16. d6100

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liver-
pool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store late-
ly occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ram-
say, on King-street, and which he offers
for sale on moderate terms by the piece or
package.

Also,
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
well assorted.
Sept. 29.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen, but supposed to have
been stolen, a *forrel Stud Horse*, rising 4
years old, with a white face, and both
hind feet white, no dock or brand. It is
supposed the above horse was taken by
James Fearon, with whom I left him about
ten days ago to be cured of the glanders,
as he left this town yesterday morning and
the horse has not been seen since, and it is
said, has gone to Norfolk. The above
reward will be paid for apprehending the
horse and thief (if stolen) or Ten Dollars
for the horse only.

JOHN WHEEDEN.
Nov. 10. e0317

By the Levy Court of Balti-
more County.

August 12th, 1801.
Resolved, That the Inspector
of tobacco at Fell's Point in the city of
Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads,
the size and dimensions of which are not
agreeable to the act of Assembly, estab-
lishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789,
chapter 26, section 35, and for prevent-
ing packing of tobacco in unfizeable casks.
Be it enacted, That no tobacco shall be
passed or accounted lawful tobacco, ex-
cept tobacco in parcels, unless the same
shall be packed in hogheads not exceed-
ing forty-eight inches in the length of the
stave, and seventy inches in the whole
diameter with the staves at the ends and
bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed
in any hoghead of greater dimensions,
shall repack the same in fizeable hog-
heads, as herein before expressed, at his
own expence, before the same shall be
passed.

By order,
Wm. GIBSON, Clerk.
[Oct. 15—1aw81]

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Contemplating a removal from the
District of Columbia, as soon
as he can close his out standing
concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM
adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which
is a good house, a new Barn, and some excel-
lent meadow—Also, a FORD, 30 by 60
feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron
mine, situated on the Canal made by the Po-
tomic Company, and the right of cutting the
wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land ad-
joining—much of this wood is convenient to the
river, and may be readily transported to George-
town, the Federal City, or this place. The
other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven
hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, ad-
joining the lands of the United States, at Keep
Creeks Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than
half of it is in wood, and the remainder good
farming land. The other five-eighths may also
be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36
Acres of LAND in the Dominion of Alexandria
and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of ce-
dar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick
DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet, with a
brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excel-
lent water—The Garden and Yard paved in—
The House is not quite finished. It will be found
either in its present state, or finished as may suit
the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the
new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Will-
son and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the
river Potomac; and also, the division of the said
wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet
street.

An undivided half of a LOT
on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen
street, on which the house was burnt last winter.
For particulars, with respect to titles and
terms, apply to

JOHN POTTS.
Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw71

MISSING
From Mr. C. Beverley's pas-
ture, at Elkwood, a light bay saddle
HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a
small star in his forehead, and his hip on
the near side somewhat larger than the
other.

Also,
A red bay HORSE, about 14½ hands
high, with a small star in his forehead,
and one hind and fore foot, on the same
side, white. A liberal reward will be
given to any person who will deliver the
said horses, or either of them, to Mr.
Beverly at Elkwood, to me in Northum-
berland county, or secure them and give
me notice so that they be recovered.

WALTER JONES.
To be Leased

For the term of 12 years, at reasonable
rents,

Sundry tracts of Land in
the counties of Berkeley and Hampshire,
in tenements of convenient dimensions,
from 100 to 200 acres.

IN BERKELEY.
526 acres upon the river Potomac, op-
posite to Fort Frederic.

1100 acres upon the river Potomac, at
the mouth of the Warm Spring run.

660 acres upon the north fork of Sleepy
Creek.

67 Mr. Butler, living at Bath, can
show these Lands.

IN HAMPSHIRE.
501 acres on New Creek, at the mouth
of Kittelick branch.

700 acres on the drains of Abraham's
creek, on the Alleghany mountain.

633 acres on the south fork of Gib-
son's run.

654 acres on the Alleghany mountain,
between the gap over to Pine Swamp and
another gap, called "The way to Buffing-
ton's meadow."

555 acres, called the "Trout-pond
tract," on the drains of Great Cacapon.

The five last-mentioned tracts were ta-
ken up near 40 years ago, and granted to
Thomas Bryan Martin, deceased, and by
him conveyed to the subscriber. Any of
these tracts are to be purchased at a rea-
sonable price; one half of the money to
be paid down, and for the other credit will
be allowed. For further particulars apply
in Alexandria to the subscriber.

CHARLES LEE.
Sept. 16. 2aw

All persons having claims a-
gainst the subscriber are requested to pre-
sent the same accounts immediately—such as
are indebted will please to make payment,
in my absence, to Mr. James Keith, jun.
JAMES PORTER.
Nov. 10. e03w

Cash given for clean Rags.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY on Monday last from
the subscriber, a Mulatto Boy, named
DANIEL,

about 14 years of age, has straight light
hair, two scars on his head; had on,
when went away, a blue round jacket,
coarse shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes
bound and lined. Whoever will appre-
hend said boy and confine him in any jail,
or any other way, so that I get him again,
shall receive the above reward.

JAMES ROGERS.
N. B. Any person apprehending said
Mulatto Boy, is requested to bring him
to Joseph Spooner, tavern-keeper, Leef-
burg, or give him notice thereof.
Nov. 9. 1aw31

COTTON & STEWART
Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:
JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, not press'd.
Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musi-
cal Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View
of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's
Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's
Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying, Moore's
Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Milton's
Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2
vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchanan's Family Phy-
sician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's
Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admir-
alty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentle-
man and Lady's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on
the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's
Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's
Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edin-
burgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Confi-
dences, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on Na-
tional Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Pellic Education,
Fooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Gu-
therie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols.
Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Coltman's Travels, Cook's
Voyages, 4 vols. Dandridge's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols.
Antinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Levis) 2 vols.
My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit
of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara
Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Mai of the Ham-
let, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Arthlin and Din-
bayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mys-
teries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the
Baron, Ghost Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols.
Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols.
Family of Otterburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black
Valley, Ellen and Mordant, 2 vols. George
Barnwell, Mountain Cottage, Children of the
Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, E-
mila de Varmonet, Oakendale Abbey, The Fair
Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de
Hoenfelden, 3 vols. Henrietta Morimer, 2 vols.
Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma
Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battis-
mores, 4 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2
vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sed-
ley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by
Moore, 2 vols. Mordant, by Ditto, 2 vols.
Reuben and Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols.
Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer
Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce,
London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers,
and a large collection of Histories and Children's
Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper
Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin
Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank
Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the
groce, dozen, or single.
Country Shopkeepers supplied on the low-
est terms.
October 29. d

Alexandria, County, Jf.

I do hereby certify that Dr.
Stewart, by his agent Jesse Scott, brought
before me Abraham Faw, one of the Jus-
tices of Peace for said county, as an eltray
trespassing on his premises, a small *brin-
dle BULL*, two years old last spring, a
crop in the left ear and a hole in the right,
and the end of his tail white. Appraised to
six dollars.

Given under my hand this 30th day of
October, 1801.

A. FAW.
The above notice is given,
That whosoever has lost said bull, may
have him again by applying to the sub-
scriber, on Dr. Stewart's farm, between
Alexandria and George-Town, on prov-
ing property and paying charges.

JESSE SCOTT.
Oct. 31. 1aw317

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in
London county, near Israel Lacey's store, a Ne-
gro man, named GOWAN, about 28 years of
age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a down
look, and is very smart with his tongue. Had on
and took with him, a blue fur coat over and
under coat of white kersey, several pair of breech-
es, which are not particularly recollected, a wool
hat, and other articles. Whoever will appre-
hend said fellow, and secure him in jail, shall re-
ceive the above reward, and reasonable charges
if brought home.

JOHN LEACH.
October 29. 1aw317

THE sale of the LOTS
belonging to Elizabeth Donaldson,
advertised by Wm. Haristhorne and
Nicholas Shuby, is postponed for
the present—at least they will not
be offered for public sale.
11th Mo. 12.

NOTICE.

A stated quarterly meeting
of the St. Andrew's Society will be
held at Mr. Gadsby's tavern, on
Tuesday Evening, the 17th inst.
at 6 o'clock.

Nov. 12.
District of Columbia, County
of Alexandria, H.

OCTOBER TERM, 1801

J. Shab Watson, Plan't
AGAINST
John R. Wheaton, Jo-
seph Chery, William
Hodgson, J. M'Cle-
nahan, George Cle-
mentson, Dennis Ram-
say, and B. Che-
quiere, Defendants,

In Chancery.
The defendant, JOHN R.
WHEATON, not having entered his
appearance, and given security according
to the act of assembly and the rules of
this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, upon affidavit, that
the said John R. Wheaton is not an in-
habitant of this district, on motion of
said complainant, by his counsel, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant, John R.
Wheaton, do appear here on the first
day of January Court next, and enter his
appearance to the suit, and give security
for performing the decree of the Court—
and that the other defendants, Joseph Ca-
ry, William Hodgson, James M'Clen-
ahan, George Clementson, Dennis Ram-
say, and Bernard Ghequiere, do not pay
away, convey or secrete the debts by them
owing to, or the estate or effects in their
hands belonging to the said absent defen-
dant John R. Wheaton, until the further
order or decree of this court: and that a
copy of this order be forthwith published
for two months successively in one of the
public newspapers published in this county,
and that another copy be posted at the
front door of the Court-House of the said
county.

A copy—Test,
G. DENEALE, C.
Oct. 31. 1aw2m

Alexandria County, Jf.

I do hereby certify, that
Rich. Leonard bro't before me Abraham
Faw, one of the justices of peace for said
county, as a trespassing eltray, a COW,
with black and white spots, on which
were the following marks, viz. an un-
derbit out of each year, about 5 years old
and appraised to Four Pounds Ten Shil-
lings current money.

Given under my hand this 7th day of
November, 1801.

A. FAW.
The above notice is given,
that whosoever has lost said Cow may have
her again on application to the subscriber,
near Col. Wren's tavern, on the Leef-
burg road leading to Alexandria, on prov-
ing property and paying charges.

RICHE LEONARD.
Nov. 9. 1aw3w1

Alexandria County, Jf.

I do hereby certify, That Ed-
ward Skidmore bro't before me Abraham
Faw, one of the justices of peace for said
county, as an eltray taken up by him, a
dark red COW, about 8 or 9 years old
marked in the back part of the left ear
with a slit, and on the upper part of the
right ear with the same; her bag, belly
and end of her tail white, the ends of her
horns sawed off, and appraised to five
pounds, current money.

Given under my hand this 2d day of
November, 1801.

ABRAHAM FAW.
The above notice is given,
That whosoever has lost said Cow may
have her again, by applying to Edward
Skidmore, living about seven miles from
Alexandria, near the road leading to Leef-
burg, on proving property and paying
charges.

EDWARD SKIDMORE.
Nov. 5. 1aw317

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